

EPIPEROLA Dyar.

Genotype.—*Trabala drucei* Schaus.

Epiperola Dyar, Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc., 1878, Vol. 6, p. 238 (*drucei* sole species and designated type); Proc. U. S. N. M., 1906, Vol. 29, pp. 360, 382.

Epiperola perornata Dyar, Proc. U. S. N. M., 1906, Vol. 29, p. 383.

We are in receipt of a single male from the Baboquivari Mts., Pima Co., Arizona (O. C. Poling), which we submitted to Dr. Schaus for comparison with neotropical material.

Dr. Dyar's type came from French Guiana but Dr. Schaus informs us that he has other specimens from Costa Rica, and that it is a Limacodid.

Both the genus and species are extremely peculiar and do not find any close ally in any known species from Boreal America. In fact the genus violates the keys and the usual conception of its family, vein 8 of the hind wing anastomosing with cell near base only. According to Forbes' Key (Psyche, 1914, Vol. 21, pp. 53-65) it would fall into the Cossidae. By Hampson's Key (Cat. Lep. Phal. B. M., 1898, Vol. 1, pp. 17-20) it falls into the Ratardidae or the Cossidae.

 THE GENUS COCCOTORUS LECONTE (COLEOPTERA).

By F. H. CHITTENDEN, U. S. Bureau of Entomology.

On September 5, 1924, Mr. Arthur G. Ilse wrote from D'Hanis, Medina County, Texas, in regard to a curculio breeding from the seeds of a bush called in that region "wild peach," determined in the Bureau of Plant Industry as *Prunus minutiflora*. At the time of receipt beetles were already issuing or had issued from the fruit and specimens were referred to Mr. Fred E. Brooks, who in turn showed them to the writer, stating that he suspected that although the species was closely related to the plum gouger, *Anthonomus scutellaris* Leconte, there were some differences. Accordingly, the writer has made a study of this material, in comparison with related species, finding that the form from Medina County, Texas, is quite distinct from the other two species which have been classified by Dietz as belonging to the subgenus *Coccotorus*. Inasmuch as we now have three species of *Coccotorus* and the genus *Anthonomus* is already overcrowded with upwards of 90 described species, it is advisable and timely that the genus be recognized as such.

COCCOTORUS Leconte.

Coccotorus Leconte, J. L., Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., 1876, p. 193.

Coccotorus Leconte, Dietz, W. G., Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., v. XVIII, p. 190, 1891.

Genotype.—*Coccotorus scutellaris* Lec.

Since this genus has been fully and ably described by Dietz, little remains for mention other than that it was founded principally on the outstanding feature of the male pygidium, which is large, strongly convex, transversely oval, more or less exposed, and inflexed, together with the deeply emarginate fifth ventral segment into which it is inserted.

The three species composing this genus may be separated by means of the following table:

Rostrum ♀ moderately short and thick, distinctly carinate; femoral teeth large, of middle femora nearly as long as anterior.	
Vestiture of elytra dark reddish purple with few blackish tufted areas; prothorax with pale yellowish hairs, Me.—Tex.	<i>scutellaris</i> Leconte.
Vestiture of elytra and venter bright red, strongly mixed with whitish gray hairs; prothorax bright red with a narrow median gray line, Nebr.	<i>hirsutus</i> Bruner.
Rostrum ♀ longer and more slender, feebly carinate in front of eyes; femoral teeth short, of middle pair much smaller than anterior.	
Vestiture whitish gray on elytra, thickly interspersed with long nearly black semierect hairs arranged in dense tufted areas; thorax scarcely lighter than elytra, Tex.	<i>pruniphilus</i> , new species.

***Coccotorus pruniphilus*, new species.**

Elongate ovate, strongly convex; dark reddish brown throughout; head and rostrum from base to point of insertion of antennae somewhat sparsely clothed with stiff, dark brown, suberect hairs; prothorax densely coated with long dark hairs intermixed with a few gray hairs in basal half; elytra densely clothed with very fine gray pubescence and with strongly subtessellately arranged large deep brown tufted areas of semierect hairs, imparting a very dark appearance to the insect.

Rostrum ♀ about $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as the body, longer than head and prothorax together, nearly straight, slender, moderately thickened at the base from which it narrows gradually to the point of insertion of the antennae, from there subequal in diameter; feebly, or not at all, carinate, except in a short area in front of the eyes. Antennae inserted $\frac{3}{5}$ from base; scape nearly as long as funicle. Prothorax parallel at sides in basal three-fifths, slightly widest in front of middle, abruptly and obliquely narrowed to apex. Elytra with prominent humeri, widest at a point less than one-fourth from the apex; striae rather narrow, deeply impressed, somewhat irregularly coarsely punctate, punctures obscured by vestiture. Anterior femoral teeth acute, proximal edge nearly perpendicular, median feeble, scarcely larger than posterior pair.

Rostrum ♂ about $\frac{2}{5}$ as long as the body, stouter than in ♀, a little more strongly pubescent, feebly carinate from base to near the middle. Antennae inserted nearer the apex. Pygidium short oval, outline subcircular, usually retracted.

Length ♀ 5.4 mm.; width 2.9 mm.; length of rostrum ♀ 2.6 mm.; length ♂ 5.0 mm.; width 2.7 mm.; length of rostrum ♂ 2.0 mm.

D'Hanis, Llano, Tex.

Reared from the seed of *Prunus minutiflora* in June, 1924 (Arthur G. Ilse).

Type ♀.—Cat. No. 27478, U. S. National Museum.

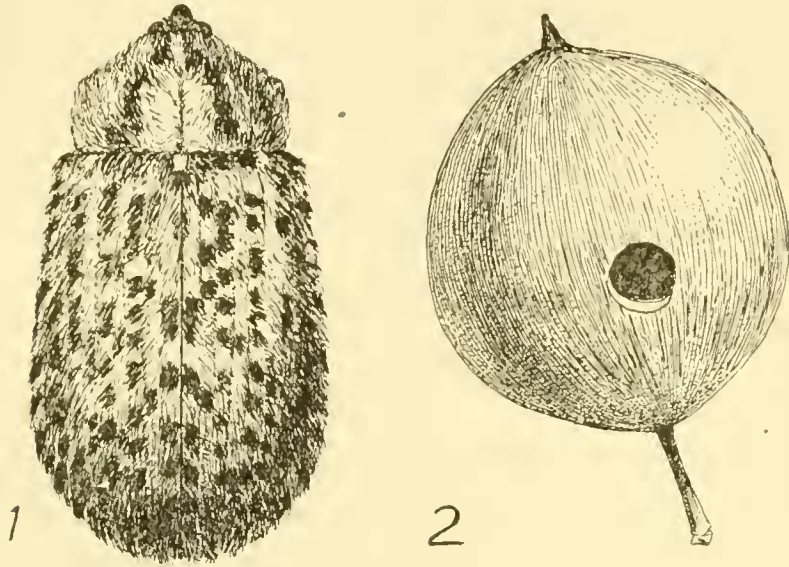


Fig. 1. *Coccotorus pruniphilus*, showing outline and vestiture.

Fig. 2. Wild plum seed, showing exit hole of *Coccotorus pruniphilus*.

Closely related to *scutellaris*, differing especially by the much more hairy and pubescent vestiture, the longer, more slender, feebly carinate female rostrum and the more coarsely punctate elytral striae. The much more numerous dark hairy tufts on the elytra, and the retracted short oval pygidium in the male are also striking characters. In *scutellaris* the male pygidium is more extruded in all specimens examined.

The rostral carina is obsolete or wanting in some females; in others it is apparent only in the proximal fourth or fifth. No short-beaked females have been observed in the material examined, although these are of common occurrence in *scutellaris*.

***Coccotorus scutellaris* Leconte.**

Anthonomus scutellaris Leconte, J. L., Proc. Ac. Nat. Sci., Phila., 1858, p. 79;

Dietz, l.c., p. 190; Blatchley and Leng, Rhynch. E. U. S., 1916, p. 287, 288.

Anthonomus (?) *prunicida* Walsh, B. D.; Prairie Farmer, June 13, 1863, p. 372, figs. I, II, Walsh, Proc. Bos. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1863, p. 309.

Coccotorus scutellaris Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc., 1876, p. 194.

This species is sufficiently well known to require no further remarks here other than to add a few exact localities.

The species was described from Texas and Georgia. Walsh added Rock Island, Ill., Blatchley and Leng, Lake and Posie Counties, Ind., New York vicinity, Lakehurst, N. J., and Massachusetts. Localities noted by the writer include: Missouri,

Topeka, and Riley County, Kans.; Cambden, Ark., Fort Collins, Colo.; Fort Valley, Ia.; French Creek, W. Va.; Prelsburg, Dallas, Tex.

The other two species here treated, as far as known, attack only wild *Prunus* but may well be under suspicion as potential pests for the reason that although they have not yet been detected on cultivated fruits, there is strong probability that in the course of time, with the ultimate disappearance of their wild food plants in large areas, they may not hesitate to attack cultivated *Prunus*, otherwise they would eventually perish. They are hardy insects and capable of sustained flight.

Coccotorus hirsutus Bruner.

Coccotorus hirsutus Bruner, Rept. Nebr. State Bd. Agr., f. 1888, p. 126.

Anthonomus hirsutus Bruner, Dietz, W. G., Tr. Am. Ent. Soc., v. 18, p. 191, 1891.

Body four-ninths as wide as long, red-brown throughout. Vestiture brightly colored, consisting of dense long, hirsute or shaggy hairs, those on thorax and elytra about equally long and closely crowded, on thorax and middle three-fourths of sutural interval ferruginous, on elytra white and ash-gray, more or less densely mottled with shades of ferruginous; lower surface sparsely clothed with long fine ash-gray hairs; legs more sparsely clothed with shorter and finer hairs.

Rostrum longer and slenderer than in *scutellaris*, feebly carinate. Femoral teeth shorter, anterior tooth with distal edge of base strongly oblique.

Length 4.5 mm.; width 2.0 mm.; rostrum 2.0 mm.

West Point, Nebraska.

Attacks the fruit of the sand cherry (*Prunus pumila*) in a manner similar to *scutellaris* on plum. The sand cherry is edible and although it appears to have no very definite commercial status, it was used, according to its describer, by many of the settlers in Nebraska, especially by those living in some of the northwestern counties. Of its injuries, he states that in the month of June he observed the punctures of the beetle on the young fruit when it was about the size of a large pea, that its work was quite like that of the plum gouger, and that its injury to the fruit was quite as decided.

TWO NEW SPECIES OF THE TACHINID GENUS LIXOPHAGA, WITH NOTES AND KEY (DIPTERA).

BY J. M. ALDRICH.

Although I have published on this genus recently (*Insecutor* Ins. Menstruus, Vol. 12, 1924, p. 146), the rearing of two new species calls for the publication of descriptions, and gives opportunity to add a key and notes.

The genus includes only small species, which have the first